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rsgateway/DB/SFR/](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/)**YOUTH COHORT STUDY:****THE ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES OF 19 YEAR OLDS: ENGLAND AND WALES 2007****INTRODUCTION**

This Statistical First Release provides the summary findings of the most recent survey of 19 year olds from the twelfth Youth Cohort Study (YCS). The survey was carried out in Spring 2007 when respondents were in their fourth academic year after completing compulsory education. All respondents were also surveyed in the three previous academic years at ages 16, 17 and 18 allowing transitions over the period to be included.

The YCS is the main source of *survey* information about the education, training and work experiences of young people in England and Wales. There are a variety of separate administrative data sources that provide the basis for many of the official published figures on participation, attainment and those who are not in employment, education or training. The strength of the YCS is the breadth and richness of self reported and contemporary data, enabling analyses tracking the progress of young people and taking into account a wide range of socio-demographic variables.

KEY POINTS**Main Activity at 19 (Tables A and B)**

The YCS records over two fifths (44 per cent) of 19 year olds were in full-time education, and just over a third (34 per cent) had a full-time job. The remaining activities were government supported training (7 per cent), part-time jobs (6 per cent), out of work (6 per cent), or doing something else such as looking after home or family (4 per cent).

There was a close link between participation at 19 and parental occupation. Young people whose parents were in higher professional occupations were much more likely to be participating in full-time education as those whose parents had routine occupations 61 per cent compared to 25 per cent), and more than three times more likely to be in higher education (57 per cent compared to 18 per cent). The latter group was more likely to be in a full time job and were more likely to be NEET according to the YCS.

Participation in full-time education was also strongly linked to prior attainment. Under two thirds (63 per cent) of those who gained five or more GCSE grade A*-Cs in Year 11 were in full-time education, compared to just over one fifth for those who gained no qualifications or fewer than 5 D-Gs. These low attainers were more likely to be in a full-time job than those who gained 5 or more A*-Cs but, they were also much more likely to be out of work (13 per cent compared with 2 per cent). 65 per cent of young people who had attained Level 3 or higher by age 19 were in full-time education, compared to 16 per cent of those who had yet to gain a Level 2 qualification.

Women were more likely to be in full-time education than men (48 per cent compared to 40 per cent), and more likely to be in higher education than men (43 per cent compared to 33 per cent). Men were much more likely to be on government supported training than women (10 per cent compared to 3 per cent).

Young people from minority ethnic groups were more likely to be in full-time education than White young people. Over four fifths (83 per cent) of Indian respondents were in full-time education, more than twice the proportion for White young people (40 per cent). White and Pakistani/Bangladeshi young people had the lowest participation rates in full-time higher education (35 per cent and 45 per cent respectively) and Indians the highest (73 per cent). White young people were much more likely to be in a full-time job than those from the other main ethnic groups (36 per cent compared to 13 per cent from Asian occupations and 23 per cent of Black respondents).

Young people who had been excluded from school in Year 10 or 11 much less likely to be in full-time education than those who had not (20 per cent compared to 45 per cent), and much more likely to be out of work (13 per cent compared to 5 per cent).

The YCS estimates that 66 per cent of 19 year olds in England and Wales were in some form of education or training. Just under one in ten (9 per cent) were not in education, employment or training (NEET). The YCS is not the official measure of young people who are NEET (see Notes to Editors).

According to the YCS a quarter of people who were out of work at 16 were NEET at 19 (25 per cent), as were 21 per cent of young people who had gained fewer than 5 GCSE grades D-G in Year 11 and 23 per cent who said they had a disability or health problem.

Attainment (Tables C and D)

The YCS estimates that 52 per cent of 19 year olds had a Level 3 qualification or higher. Young women were more likely to have attained Level 3 by 19 than men (58 per cent compared to 46 per cent), and were less likely to be below Level 2 (21 per cent compared to 27 per cent).

Of the 52 per cent of young people who had gained a Level 3 qualification at 19, including 38 per cent who had done so via A / AS levels. Attainment of a Level 2 or higher qualification by 19 by those who attained five or more GCSE grades D-G, but no A*-Cs, in Year 11 was almost exclusively via the vocational route.

Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Black respondents were more likely than other ethnic groups to be below Level 2 at 19 (both 31 per cent), followed by White respondents (25 per cent). Indian young people were least likely to be below Level 2 (7 per cent) and 69 per cent of them had reached Level 3 or higher.

Young people whose parents were in higher professional occupations were much likely to have reached Level 3 or higher by 19 than those whose parents had routine occupations (72 per cent compared to 33 per cent).

Over three quarters (77 per cent) of young people whose main activity was full-time education had achieved a Level 3 or higher qualification by age 19. Over two thirds (69 per cent) of those who had not attained any GCSE grades A*-C had not reached Level 2 by 19; neither had 54 per cent of those excluded during Years 10 or 11 or 55 per cent who were out of work at 19.

Qualifications Sought (Table E)

Just over half (51 per cent) of young people said they were studying for some sort of qualification, including 41 per cent studying at degree level. Women were slightly more likely to be studying for a qualification than men (55 per cent compared to 47 per cent), and were more likely to be studying for a degree or equivalent (46 per cent compared to 35 per cent).

Just under half (49 per cent) of White young people were studying for a qualification, the least of any ethnic

group. Indian respondents were most likely to be studying for a qualification, with 81 per cent doing so. Indian young people were the most likely to be studying for a degree or equivalent (76 per cent).

The overall propensity to be studying, and the proportion studying for a degree level qualification, differed considerably with social class. Young people whose parents had higher professional occupations were almost three times more likely to be studying for a degree than those whose parents had routine occupations (59 per cent compared to 22 per cent).

Unsurprisingly, relatively few of those who were not in full time education were studying for a qualification. Only 4 per cent of young people who were out of work at 19 were studying for a qualification. Only 12 per cent and 10 per cent of respondents who were in a full or part time job respectively were studying for a qualification at 19.

Changes in main activity between 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Tables A and F)

Table F looks at the main activity of young people at 16 compared with that at 17, at 17 compared with 18, and at 18 compared with 19. These “snapshots” show what young people were doing at specific points in time in the years immediately after completing compulsory education. They may, of course, have changed their activity a number of times between the snapshots.

Full-time education is the dominant activity for 16-19 year olds, followed by full-time job. Over half (54 per cent) of young people who were in full-time education at 16 were in full-time education at 19, and 65 per cent of young people who were in a full-time job at 16 were also in one at 19. Just over one fifth (22 per cent) of respondents who were out of work at 16 were also out of work at 19.

For those young people who were in full-time education at 18 and then changed activity between 18 and 19, a full-time job was the most common destination.

Main activity at ages 16 and 19 by year 11 qualifications (Table G)

The qualifications young people gain in Year 11 affect the routes they take at 16 and in subsequent years. Those with five or more GCSE grade A*-Cs from Year 11 were not only more likely to be in full-time education at 16, but also more likely to be still there at 19. Over two thirds (68 per cent) of young people with five or more GCSE grade A*-Cs who were in full-time education at age 16 were also in full-time education at 19, compared with 27 per cent of those in full-time education at 16 but with fewer than five A*-Cs from Year 11.

Young people who gained five or more GCSE grades A*-C are equally likely to return to full-time education at 19 having been in a job at 16 than those who gained less than five A*-Cs.

ATTACHED TABLES AND CHARTS

Table A	19 year olds in 2007: Main activity by characteristics
Table B	19 year olds in 2007: Education, training and employment status by characteristics
Table C	19 year olds in 2007: Highest qualification level achieved by characteristics
Table D	19 year olds in 2007: Qualification level and type, achieved by characteristics
Table E	19 year olds in 2007: Main study aim by characteristics
Table F	Main activity of 2002/03 school leavers at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19
Table G	Main activity of 2002/03 school leavers at ages 16 and 19 by year 11 qualifications

FURTHER INFORMATION

This SFR and the questionnaire for this survey are available in PDF format on the DCSF website:
<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000760/index.shtml>

NOTES TO EDITORS

The Youth Cohort Study (YCS) is a series of longitudinal surveys that contacts a sample of an academic year-group or “cohort” of young people in the spring following completion of compulsory education and again one and/or two years later. Each survey of a particular cohort is referred to as a “sweep”. The survey looks at young people’s education and labour market experience, their training and qualifications and a range of other issues, including socio-demographic variables.

This SFR presents results from sweep four of the twelfth cohort. The sample was all those who responded to the first three sweeps (around 6,900). Sweep 1 was conducted among a representative sample of around 30,000 young people in England and Wales. The original sample of pupils is provided by schools and co-ordinated by the DCSF. Individual schools obtain their sample by selecting those young people in Year 11 who have birthdays on particular dates in any month.

Table 1 below shows response rates by cohort and sweep for the last three cohorts. The response rate for cohort 12 sweep 4 was 64 per cent, which is lower than for the previous three cohorts but there were special reasons why these rates were higher. In cohort 10 there was some use of incentives from the 17 year old sweep onwards. For cohort 11 an opt-out available at sweep 1 meant that those in the sample for the 17 year old sweep onwards were more likely to respond.

Table 1: Response rates by cohort and sweep

Cohort	Initial Issued Sample	response rate (per cent) at sweep (age of cohort):				Latest sweep achieved sample as a % of initial issued sample	Achieved sample size at latest sweep
		16	17	18	19		
10 ^a	25,000	56	74	71	77	41	10,154
11 ^a	30,000	56	76 ^b	75	79	21 ^b	6,180
12	30,000	47	70	70	64	15	4,428

(a) For cohorts 10 and 11 there were four sweeps at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19

(b) In cohort 11 there was an opt-out in the sweep 1 questionnaire which resulted in 20% of sweep 1 respondents not being in the sample at 17. This explains why the final response rate of 21 per cent after 4 sweeps does not equal the product of the response rates across the four sweeps.

As with all sample surveys the YCS is subject to sampling variability. In general, the smaller the sample, the larger the relative variability of the estimate. This means that estimates for small sub-groups need to be treated with caution. Consequently in this SFR any estimate based on fewer than 100 responses has been suppressed. For a small number of people, there is some uncertainty about whether they have gained qualifications as they provide little or no detail on the type of qualification or the level.

The data are weighted to allow for non-response and to bring them into line as far as possible with population estimates. For example, high attainers are more likely to respond to the survey and the weights are designed to counteract this tendency. The population estimates used in the weighting for sweep 1 are sex, Year 11 school type, region, and Year 11 attainment. Results at subsequent sweeps are weighted back to earlier sweeps using a range of variables from the survey that have been found to be strongly associated with response rates.

The Statistical First Release (SFR) providing summary findings from sweep 1 of cohort 12 was first published on 24 February 2005 (*Youth Cohort Study: The Activities and Experiences of 16 Year Olds: England and Wales 2004*) and that for the second sweep on 24 November 2005 (*Youth Cohort Study: The Activities and Experiences of 17 Year Olds: England and Wales 2005*).

Whilst the YCS provides estimates of qualification attainment and of numbers in education, training, work and unemployment, it is not the official source for these estimates. The YCS uses different definitions and methods to the official measures and its results are subject to sampling and response error. The strength of the YCS is its ability to analyse the range of young people's activities and relate them to other factors, such as qualification and socio-economic variables. As a longitudinal study, the YCS also allows tracking of young people in terms of their activities and attainment.

Official estimates of attainment at age 19 were published in the Statistical First Release 06/2007: *Level 2 and Level 3 Attainment by Young People in England in England measured using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2006 (Provisional)*

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000710/index.shtml>

Activity

With the exception of government supported training (see below) the estimates of main activity shown in the SFR are based on respondents' own classification into the following groups: full time education, government supported training, full time job, part time job out of work/unemployed, taking a break from study or work/taking a gap year, looking after home or family, something else.

A small number of people who cited full or part time job as their main activity but in response to later questions indicated they were on government supported training have been reallocated from job to government supported training.

TABLE A: 19 year olds in 2007: Main activity by characteristics

	MAIN ACTIVITY ¹ AT 19 (2007)							
	Weighted sample	FT education:		Government supported training	FT job (excl GST)	PT job	Out of work	Other
		All	in HE					
Percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALL	4428	44	38	7	34	6	6	4
SEX								
Male	2209	40	33	10	36	5	6	3
Female	2218	48	43	3	31	7	5	5
ETHNIC ORIGIN²								
White	3834	40	35	7	36	7	6	4
Black	108	63	49	*	23	*	10	*
Asian	325	70	57	*	13	6	6	4
- Indian	122	83	73	*	8	3	*	*
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	155	59	45	*	15	9	9	7
- Other/Asian	Insufficient Base							
Mixed	Insufficient Base							
Other	Insufficient Base							
PARENTS OCCUPATION (NSSEC)								
Higher professional	823	61	57	4	25	4	2	4
Lower professional	1233	50	46	7	30	5	4	4
Intermediate	936	39	34	5	38	8	6	4
Lower supervisory	410	32	25	10	38	8	9	3
Routine	585	25	18	7	45	10	11	3
Other/unclassified ³	441	37	27	8	34	7	9	6
PARENTAL EDUCATION								
At least one parent with a degree	1192	63	58	3	21	4	4	5
At least one parent with A level	961	45	40	6	35	5	5	4
Neither parent with A level	2274	33	26	9	40	8	7	3
YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS⁴								
5+ GCSE grades A*-C, of which	2462	63	60	4	24	4	2	3
8+ GCSE grades A*-C	1771	73	71	2	18	3	1	2
5-7 GCSE grades A*-C	691	37	32	8	39	7	3	6
1-4 GCSE grades A*-C ⁵	1069	20	13	11	49	7	9	4
No GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ D-GS	613	17	6	9	47	11	14	4
Fewer than 5 D-Gs/None reported	284	23	8	9	33	12	13	10
ACTIVITY AT 16								
FT education	3355	54	49	4	27	7	5	4
Government supported training	380	7	2	27	52	6	5	3
FT job	274	10	5	9	65	*	9	*
PT job	121	13	4	12	58	6	5	*
Out of work	220	11	6	5	49	10	22	*
Other	Insufficient Base							
DISABILITY								
Has a disability or health problem	164	33	25	9	21	11	16	9
Does not have a disability or health problem	4264	44	38	6	34	6	6	4
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED BY 19								
Level 3+	2298	65	63	3	22	4	2	2
Level 2	1066	25	17	11	45	8	6	5
Below level 2	1063	16	5	9	47	9	14	6
TRUANCY IN YEAR 11								
Persistent/occasional truancy	1260	28	22	7	26	7	10	7
No truancy	3168	50	44	6	31	6	4	3
EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL IN YEAR 10 OR 11								
Excluded - fixed term or permanently	315	20	13	15	*	5	13	5
Not excluded	4113	45	40	6	33	6	5	4

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

* Represents a cell size of less than 5

1 The YCS overestimates the percentage in full-time education at 19 (see notes to editors).

2 Estimates for some ethnic groups not shown due to insufficient numbers

3 Includes many respondents for whom neither parent had a reported occupation.

4 Includes equivalent GNVQ qualifications achieved in year 11

5 Consists of those with 1-4 GCSE grades A*-C and any number of other grades.

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

TABLE B: 19 year olds in 2007: Education, training and employment status by characteristics

	MAIN ACTIVITY ¹ AT 19 (2007)				
	Weighted Sample	All in education or training	All not in education or training	All in education training or employment	All not in education, training or employment (NEET)
Percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%
ALL	4428	66	34	91	9
SEX					
Male	2209	65	35	92	8
Female	2218	67	33	90	10
ETHNIC ORIGIN²					
White	3834	64	36	91	9
Black	108	72	28	91	9
Asian	325	79	21	91	9
- Indian	122	89	11	95	5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	155	70	30	86	14
- Other/Asian	Insufficient Base				
Mixed	Insufficient Base				
Other	Insufficient Base				
PARENTS OCCUPATION (NSSEC)					
Higher professional	823	77	23	94	6
Lower professional	1233	72	28	93	7
Intermediate	936	61	39	91	9
Lower supervisory	410	64	36	90	10
Routine	585	53	47	87	13
Other/unclassified ³	441	60	40	94	*
PARENTAL EDUCATION					
At least one parent with a degree	1192	79	21	93	7
At least one parent with A level	961	67	33	92	8
Neither parent with A level	2274	59	41	90	10
YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS⁴					
5+ GCSE grades A*-C, of which	2462	80	20	95	5
8+ GCSE grades A*-C	1771	86	14	97	3
5-7 GCSE grades A*-C	691	66	34	92	8
1-4 GCSE grades A*-C ⁵	1069	51	49	89	11
No GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ D-GS	613	44	56	83	17
Fewer than 5 D-Gs/None reported	284	48	52	79	21
ACTIVITY AT 16					
FT education	3355	72	28	93	7
Government supported training	380	54	46	93	7
FT job	274	45	55	88	12
PT job	121	51	49	89	11
Out of work	220	31	69	75	25
Other	Insufficient Base				
DISABILITY					
Has a disability or health problem	164	58	42	77	23
Does not have a disability or health problem	4264	66	34	92	8
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED BY 19					
Level 3+	2298	81	19	96	4
Level 2	1066	55	45	91	9
Below level 2	1063	45	55	81	19
TRUANCY IN YEAR 11					
Persistent/occasional truancy	1260	55	45	84	16
No truancy	3168	71	29	94	6
EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL IN YEAR 10 OR 11					
Excluded - fixed term or permanently	315	49	51	82	18
Not excluded	4113	67	33	92	8

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

1 The YCS overestimates the percentage in full-time education at 19 (see notes to editors).

2 Estimates for some ethnic groups not shown due to insufficient numbers

3 Includes many respondents for whom neither parent had a reported occupation

4 Includes equivalent GNVQ qualifications achieved in year 11

5 Consists of those with 1-4 GCSE grades A*-C and any number of other grades. Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

TABLE C: 19 year olds in 2007: Highest qualification level achieved by characteristics

	Weighted sample	Level 3+	Level 2	Below level 2
Percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%
ALL	4428	52	24	24
SEX				
Male	2209	46	27	27
Female	2218	58	21	21
ETHNIC ORIGIN ¹				
White	3834	51	24	25
Black	108	39	31	31
Asian	325	57	25	19
- Indian	122	69	25	7
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	155	46	23	31
- Other/Asian	Insufficient Base			
Mixed	Insufficient Base			
Other	Insufficient Base			
PARENTS OCCUPATION (NSSEC)				
Higher professional	823	72	16	12
Lower professional	1233	59	21	20
Intermediate	936	49	26	25
Lower supervisory	410	41	32	27
Routine	585	33	30	38
Other/unclassified ²	441	36	27	37
PARENTAL EDUCATION				
At least one parent with a degree	1192	69	18	13
At least one parent with A level	961	56	24	20
Neither parent with A level	2274	41	27	32
YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS ³				
5+ GCSE grades A*-C, of which	2462	79	17	4
8+ GCSE grades A*-C	1771	88	10	2
5-7 GCSE grades A*-C	691	56	35	9
1-4 GCSE grades A*-C4	1069	23	41	35
No GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ D-GS	613	11	25	64
Fewer than 5 D-Gs/None reported	284	13	18	69
ACTIVITY AT 19				
FT education	3355	77	14	9
Government supported training	380	27	40	32
FT job	274	34	32	33
PT job	121	36	31	33
Out of work	220	21	24	55
Other	Insufficient Base			
DISABILITY				
Has a disability or health problem	164	37	23	40
Does not have a disability or health problem	4264	52	24	23
TRUANCY IN YEAR 11				
Persistent/occasional truancy	1260	34	27	39
No truancy	3168	59	23	18
EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL IN YEAR 10 OR 11				
Excluded - fixed term or permanently	315	22	23	54
Not excluded	4113	54	24	22

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

1 Estimates for some ethnic groups not shown due to insufficient numbers

2 Includes many respondents for whom neither parent had a reported occupation.

3 Includes equivalent GNVQ qualifications achieved in year 11

4 Consists of those with 1-4 GCSE grades A*-C and any number of other grades.

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

Table D: 19 year olds in 2007: Qualification level and type, achieved by characteristics

	QUALIFICATIONS ATTAINED									
	Weighted sample	Level 3+				Level 2+ ¹				
		Total	A/AS levels	AVCEs (voc A levels)	NVQ or equivalent	Total	A/AS level /GCSE	Intermediate GNVQ/ AVCEs	NVQ or equivalent	
Percentage of the group defined at each row	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
ALL	4428	52	38	4	12	76	58	7	26	
SEX										
Male	2209	46	33	2	12	73	52	5	27	
Female	2218	58	43	5	12	79	64	9	25	
ETHNIC ORIGIN ¹										
White	3834	51	37	4	12	75	58	6	27	
Black	108	39	26	*	10	69	39	9	23	
Asian	325	57	44	7	6	81	61	16	15	
- Indian	122	69	56	11	4	93	78	20	10	
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	155	46	31	4	10	69	46	12	18	
- Other/Asian	Insufficient Base									
Mixed	Insufficient Base									
Other	Insufficient Base									
PARENTS OCCUPATION (NSSEC)										
Higher professional	823	72	61	2	10	88	77	6	18	
Lower professional	1233	59	47	3	11	80	67	7	22	
Intermediate	936	49	33	5	13	75	59	8	27	
Lower supervisory	410	41	22	5	16	73	46	9	36	
Routine	585	33	18	4	13	62	35	8	32	
Other/unclassified ²	441	36	19	4	13	63	38	7	30	
PARENTAL EDUCATION										
At least one parent with a degree	1192	69	59	3	9	87	76	6	19	
At least one parent with A level	961	56	41	4	13	80	65	8	26	
Neither parent with A level	2274	41	25	4	13	68	46	8	29	
YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS ³										
5+ GCSE grades A*-C, of which	2462	79	65	5	11	96	97	9	17	
8+ GCSE grades A*-C	1771	88	78	4	8	98	99	7	12	
5-7 GCSE grades A*-C	691	56	33	7	17	91	91	12	29	
1-4 GCSE grades A*-C ⁴	1069	23	4	4	17	65	15	8	43	
No GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ D-GS	613	11	*	1	10	36	*	3	32	
Fewer than 5 D-Gs/None reported	284	13	*	*	8	31	6	*	25	
ACTIVITY AT 19										
FT education	3355	77	68	5	8	91	84	9	13	
Government supported training	380	27	8	3	18	68	68	4	53	
FT job	274	34	16	3	16	67	41	6	36	
PT job	121	36	18	3	15	67	38	9	33	
Out of work	220	21	9	*	11	45	22	4	26	
Other	Insufficient Base									
DISABILITY										
Has a disability or health problem	164	37	26	4	8	60	44	7	19	
Does not have a disability or health problem	4264	52	38	4	12	77	59	7	26	
TRUANCY IN YEAR 11										
Persistent/occasional truancy	1260	34	21	3	11	61	40	8	27	
No truancy	3168	59	44	4	12	82	66	7	25	
EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL IN YEAR 10 OR 11										
Excluded - fixed term or permanently	315	22	11	2	10	46	22	3	27	
Not excluded	4113	54	40	4	12	78	61	39	26	

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

* Represents a cell size of less than 5

¹ Estimates for some ethnic groups not shown due to insufficient numbers

² Includes many respondents for whom neither parent had a reported occupation.

³ Includes equivalent GNVQ qualifications achieved in year 11

⁴ Consists of those with 1-4 GCSE grades A*-C and any number of other grades.

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

TABLE E: 19 year olds in 2007: Main study aim by characteristics

	Weighted sample	Any qualification	Degree and other level 4 equivalent	MAIN STUDY AIM					Level 2 (any route)	Other/ Not specified
				Level 3:						
				All	GCE A/AS level	AVCE (Vocational A level)	NVQ 3 and other equivalent			
ALL	4428	51	41	6	1	0	4	5	1	
SEX										
Male	2209	47	35	7	1	0	6	6	1	
Female	2218	55	46	4	1	0	3	5	1	
ETHNIC ORIGIN ¹										
White	3834	49	38	6	1	*	5	5	1	
Black	108	61	51	10	*	*	*	15	*	
Asian	325	67	59	5	3	*	3	4	*	
- Indian	122	81	76	4	*	*	3	*	*	
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	155	58	47	7	*	*	*	6	*	
- Other/Asian	Insufficient base									
Mixed	Insufficient base									
Other	Insufficient base									
PARENTS OCCUPATION (NSSEC)										
Higher professional	823	65	59	4	1	*	3	3	1	
Lower professional	1233	58	49	5	1	*	4	96	2	
Intermediate	936	46	37	5	1	*	4	5	1	
Lower supervisory	410	47	27	11	*	*	10	8	1	
Routine	585	35	22	7	1	*	5	8	*	
Other/unclassified ²	441	40	29	6	*	*	4	8	*	
PARENTAL EDUCATION										
At least one parent with a degree	1192	68	61	4	1	*	3	3	1	
At least one parent with A level	961	52	42	6	1	*	5	5	1	
Neither parent with A level	2274	42	29	6	1	*	5	6	1	
YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS ³										
5+ GCSE grades A*-C, of which	2462	70	62	4	1	*	3	2	1	
8+ GCSE grades A*-C	1771	78	73	3	1	*	2	1	1	
5-7 GCSE grades A*-C	691	49	35	8	2	*	6	5	2	
1-4 GCSE grades A*-C ⁴	1069	32	18	8	1	*	7	7	*	
No GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ D-GS	613	20	6	6	2	*	4	12	*	
Fewer than 5 D-Gs/None reported	284	29	9	9	*	*	7	7	*	
ACTIVITY AT 19										
FT education	1931	95	87	5	2	*	3	3	1	
Government supported training	292	62	9	32	*	*	32	17	2	
FT job	1488	12	5	3	*	*	2	5	1	
PT job	284	10	4	2	1	*	*	5	*	
Out of work	263	4	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	
Other	171	15	3	7	*	*	3	4	*	
DISABILITY										
Has a disability or health problem	164	38	25	5	*	*	*	*	*	
Does not have a disability or health problem	4264	52	41	6	1	*	5	5	1	
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED BY 19										
Level 3+	2298	70	65	3	1	*	3	2	1	
Level 2	1066	17	9	5	1	*	4	4	1	
Below level 2	1063	11	3	3	1	*	2	4	0	
TRUANCY IN YEAR 11										
Persistent/occasional truancy	1260	37	25	6	1	*	4	6	1	
No truancy	3168	57	47	6	1	*	4	5	1	
EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL IN YEAR 10 OR 11										
Excluded - fixed term or permanently	315	31	18	6	*	*	5	6	*	
Not excluded	4113	53	42	6	1	*	4	5	1	

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

* Represents a cell size of less than 5

1 Estimates for some ethnic groups not shown due to insufficient numbers

2 Includes many respondents for whom neither parent had a reported occupation

3 Includes equivalent GNVQ qualifications achieved in year 11

4 Consists of those with 1-4 GCSE grades A*-C and any number of other grades.

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

TABLE F: Main Activity of 2002/03 school leavers at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19

a)	MAIN ACTIVITY¹ AT 17 (2005)						
	Weighted sample	Full-time education	Government supported training	Full time Job	Part time Job	Out of work	Something else/not stated
percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%	%	%
ALL	4428	68	9	10	4	5	2
MAIN ACTIVITY AT 16 (2004)							
Full-time education	3355	85	3	5	3	2	2
Government supported training	380	7	60	20	3	7	3
Full-time Job	274	11	13	49	7	15	5
Part-time	121	40	6	27	15	10	*
Out of work	220	18	18	23	11	24	6
Something else/not stated	Insufficient Base						
b)	MAIN ACTIVITY¹ AT 18 (2006)						
	Weighted sample	Full-time education	Government supported training	Full time Job	Part time Job	Out of work	Something else/not stated
percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%	%	%
ALL	4428	48	9	22	8	8	5
MAIN ACTIVITY AT 17 (2005)							
FT education	3030	67	2	14	7	4	6
Government supported training	417	4	55	28	3	10	*
Full-time Job	464	6	9	69	6	9	1
Part-time	188	17	7	36	17	21	*
Out of work	223	8	7	32	8	40	5
Something else/not stated	105	16	4	9	18	23	29
c)	MAIN ACTIVITY¹ AT 19 (2007)						
	Weighted sample	FT education	Government supported training	Full time Job	Part time Job	Out of work	Something else/not stated
percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%	%	%
ALL	4428	44	7	34	6	6	4
MAIN ACTIVITY AT 18 (2006)							
FT education	2125	78	2	11	4	3	2
Government supported training	376	2	47	42	3	3	3
Full-time Job	992	10	4	75	3	5	4
Part-time	334	14	4	45	27	7	4
Out of work	372	7	7	42	12	28	5
Something else/not stated	228	43	*	16	6	10	23

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

* Represents a cell size of less than 5

1 The YCS overestimates the percentage in full-time education at 19 (see notes to editors).

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.

TABLE G: Main Activity of 2002/03 school leavers at ages 16 and 19 by Year 11 qualifications.

a) Those achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C in year 11

	Weighted sample	FT education	MAIN ACTIVITY ¹ AT 19 (2007)		
			Government supported training	Job	Other
percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%
ALL	2462	63	4	28	5
MAIN ACTIVITY AT 16 (2004)					
FT education	2222	68	3	24	5
Government supported training	Insufficient Base				
Job	112	11	9	72	7
Other	Insufficient Base				

b) Those achieving fewer than 5 GCSE grades A*-C in year 11

	Weighted sample	FT education	MAIN ACTIVITY ¹ AT 19 (2007)		
			Government supported training	Job	Other
percentage of the group defined at each row		%	%	%	%
ALL	1966	19	10	55	16
MAIN ACTIVITY AT 16 (2004)					
FT education	1134	27	6	52	15
Government supported training	303	7	27	57	8
Job	283	11	10	65	14
Other	245	9	8	54	28

Source: Youth Cohort Study, Cohort 12.

* Represents a cell size of less than 5

1 The YCS overestimates the percentage in full-time education at 19 (see notes to editors).

Owing to independent rounding, figures do not always sum to the total.